THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 5—NO. 51. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 249.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

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On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

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R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.
JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22 1853.

T. D. WINTER,
AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.
Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington D. C.
March 30, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,
WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.
March 30 1854. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville March 31.

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town or at his office on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville September 22 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD
WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, N. C. January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
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131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, | P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.
NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 233—1y

TO MARY.

'THINE eyes are black, heaven's loveliest hue
Itself in them transcending;
The red and white on thy cheeks unite,
Their varied beauty blending;
Thy jet-black hair, on thy neck so fair,
In careless grace reposes;
And thy teeth of snow through their portals show,
Like lillies imprisoned by roses.

But oh! whene'er thy voice I hear,
So full of tender feeling,
Each gentle tone sweet Music's own,
The depths of love revealing;
How can I list, and yet resist
The charms that round thee hover!
Then hear my vow: believe me now
Thy fond, adoring lover!

Let poets raise their incense-lays
To Beauty's fragile bower;
Far more than grace in form or face,
Is that which is thy dower:
Thy spirit, bright with heavenly light,
Which beams so kindly on me;
Thy mind's pure charm, thy heart so warm—
These are the spells that won me.

President Pierce's Veto Message.

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill entitled "An act making a grant of public lands to the several States for the benefit of indigent insane persons," which was presented to me on the 27th ultimo, has been maturely considered, and is returned to the Senate, the House in which it originated, with a statement of the objections which have required me to withhold from it my approval.

In the performance of this duty prescribed by the Constitution, I have been compelled to resist the deep sympathies of my own heart in favor of the humane purpose sought to be accomplished, and to overcome the reluctance with which I dissent from the conclusions of the two Houses of Congress, and present my own opinions in opposition to the action of a co-ordinate branch of the Government, which possesses so fully my confidence and respect.

If, in presenting my objections to this bill, I should say more than strictly belongs to the measure, or is required for the discharge of my official obligation, let it be attributed to a sincere desire to justify my act before those whose good opinion I so highly value, and to that earnestness which springs from my deliberate conviction, that a strict adherance to the terms and purposes of the Federal compact, offers the best, if not the only, security for the preservation of our blessed inheritance of representative liberty.

The bill provides, in substance:

First. That ten millions of acres of land be granted to the several States, to be apportioned among them in the compound ratio of the geographical area, and representation of said States in the House of Representatives.

Second. That wherever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at the regular price of private entry, the proportion of said ten millions of acres falling to such State, shall be selected from such lands within it; and that to the States in which there are no such public lands, land scrip shall not be issued to the amount of their distributive shares, respectively; said scrip not to be entered by said States, but to be sold by them, and subject to entry by their assignees, provided that none of it shall be sold at less than one dollar per acre, under penalty of forfeiture of the same to the United States.

Third. That the expenses of the management and superintendence of said lands, and of the moneys received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States.

Fourth. That the gross proceeds of the sales of such land, or land scrip so granted, shall be invested by the several States in safe stocks, to constitute a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest to be appropriated to the mainteance of the indigent insane within the several States.

Fifth. That annual returns of land or scrip sold shall be made by the States to the Secretary of the Interior, and the whole grant be subject to certain conditions and limitations prescribed in the bill, to be assented to by legislative acts of said States.

This bill, therefore, proposes that the Federal Government shall make provision to the amount of the value of ten millions of acres of land, for an elecmosynary object within the several States, to be administered by the political authority of the same; and it presents, at the threshold, the question, whether any such act, on the part of the Federal Government, is warranted and sanctioned by the Constitution, the provisions and principles of which are to be protected and sustained as a first and paramount duty.

It cannot be questioned if Congress have power to make provision for the indigent insane without the limits of this District it has the same power to provide for the indigent who are not insane; and thus to transfer to the Federal Government the charge of all the poor in all the States. It has the same power to provide hospitals and other local establishments for the care and cure of every species of human infirmity, and thus to assume all that duty of eitheir public philanthrophy, or public necessity to the dependent, the orphan, the sick, or the needy, which is now discharged by the States themselves, or by corporate institutions, or private endowments existing under the legislation of the States. The whole field of public benificence is thrown open to the care and culture of the Federal Government. Generous impulses no longer encounter the limitations and control of our imperious fundamental law. For, however worthy may be the present object in itself, it is only one of a class. It is not exclusively worthy of benevolent regard. Whatever considerations dictate sympathy for this particular object, apply in like manner, if not in the same degree, to idiotcy, to physical disease, to extreme destitution. If Congress may and ought to provide for any one of these subjects, it may and ought to provide for them all. And if it be done in this case, what answer shall be given, when Congress shall be called upon, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a similar course of legislation in the others? It will, obviously, be vain to reply that the object is worthy, but that the application has taken a wrong direction.

The power will have been deliberately assumed, the general obligation will, by this act, have been acknowledged, and the question of means and expediency will alone be left for consideration. The decision upon the principle in any one case, determines it for the whole class. The question presented, therefore, clearly is upon the constitutionality and propriety of the Federal Government assuming to enter into a novel and vast field of legislation, namely, that of providing for the care and support of all those, among the people of the United States, who, by any form of calamity, become fit objects of public philanthrophy.

I readily, and, I trust feelingly, acknowledge the duty incumbent on us all, as men and citizens, and as among the highest and holiest of our duties, to provide for those who, in the mysterious order of Providence, are subject to want and to disease of body or mind, but I cannot find any authority in the Constitution for making the Federal Government the great almoner of public charity throughout the United States. To do so would, in my judgment, be contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and subversive of the whole theory upon which the Union of these States is founded. And if it were admissible to contemplate the exercise of this power, for any object whatever, I cannot avoid the belief that it would, in the end, be prejudicial rather than beneficial to the noble offices of charity, to have the charge of them transferred from the States to the Federal Government. Are we not too prone to forget that the Federal Union is the creature of the States, not they of the Federal Union? We were the inhabitants of Colonies distinct in local government one from the other, before the Revolution. By that Revolution the Colonies each became an independant State.—They achieved that independence, and secured its recognition by the agency of a consulting body, which, from being an assembly of the ministers of distinct sovereignties, instructed to agree to no form of government which did not leave the domestic concerns of each State to itself, was appropriately denominated a Congress. When, having tried the experiment of the confederation, they resolved to change that for the present Federal Union, and thus to confer on the Federal Government ample authority, they scrupulously measured such of the functions of their cherished sovereignty as they choose to delegate to the General Government. With this aim, and to this end, the fathers of the Republic framed the Constitution, in and by which the independent and sovereign States united themselves, for certain specified objects and purposes, and for those only, leaving all powers not therein set forth as conferred on one or another of the three great departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, indubitably with the States. And when the people of the several States had, in their State conventions, and thus alone, given effect and force to the Constitution, not content that any doubt should, in future, arise as to the scope and character of this act, they engrafted thereon the explicit declaration that:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constition, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Can it be controverted that the great mass of the business of Government that involved, in the social relations, the internal arrangements of the body politic; the mental and moral culture of men; the development of local resources of wealth; the punishment of crimes in general; the preservation of order; the relief of the needy, or otherwise unfortunate members of society, did, in practice remain with the States; that none of these objects of local concern are, by the Constitution, expressly or impliedly prohibited to the States and that none of them are, by any express language of the Constitution, transferred to the United States? Can it be claimed that any of these functions of local administration and legislation are vested in the Federal Government by any implication? I have never found anything in the Constitution which is susceptible of such a construction. No one of the enumerated powers touches the subject, or has even a remote anology to it. The powers conferred upon the United States have reference to Federal relations, or to the means of accomplishing or executing things of Federal relation. So also, of the same character are the powers taken away from the States by enumeration. In either case, the powers granted and the powers restricted were so granted or so restricted only where it was requisite for the maintenance of peace and harmony between the States, or for the purpose of protecting their common interests, and defending their common sovereignty, against aggression from abroad or insurrection at home.

I shall not discuss the question of power sometimes claimed for the General Government, under the clause of the eighth section of the Constitution, which gives Congress the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States," because if it has not already been settled upon sound reason and authority, it never will be. I take the received and just construction of that article, as if written to lay and collecttaxes, duties, imposts, and excises, *in order* to pay the debts, and *in order* to provide for the common defense and general welfare. It is not a substantive general power to provide for the welfare of the United States, but is a limitation on the grant of power to raise money by taxes, duties, and imposts. If it were otherwise, all the rest of the Constitution, consisting of carefully enumerated, and cautiously guarded grants of specific powers, would have been useless, if not delusive. It would be impossible, in that view, to escape from the conclusion, that these were inserted only to mislead for the present, and instead of enlightening and defining the pathway of the future, to involve its action in the mazes of doubtful construction. Such a conclusion the character of the men who framed that sacred instrument will never permit us to form. Indeed, to suppose it susceptible of any other construction would be to consign all the rights of the States, and of the people of the States to the mere discretion of Congress, and thus to clothe the Federal Government with authority to control the sovereign States, by which the States would have been dwarfed in provinces or departments, and all sovereignty vested in an absolute consolidated central power, against which the spirit of liberty has so often, and in so many countries struggled in vain. In my judgment you cannot, by tributes to humanity, make any adequate compensation for the wrong you would inflict by removing the sources of power and political action from those who are to be thereby affected. If the time shall ever arrive when, for an object appealing however strongly to our sympathies, the dignity of the States shall bow to the dictation of Congress, by conforming their legislation thereto, when the power, and majesty, and honor of those who created shall become subordinate to the thing of their creation, I but feebly utter my apprehensions when I express my firm conviction that we shall see "the beginning of the end."

Fortunately, we are not left in doubt as to the purpose of the Constitution, any more than as to its express language, for, although the history of its formation, as recorded in the Madison papers, shows that the Federal Government, in its present form, emerged from the conflict of opposing influences, which have continued to divide statesmen from that day to this, yet the rule of clearly defined powers, and of strict construction, presided over the actual conclusion and subsequent adoption of the Constitution.

President Madison, in the Federalist, says: "The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the Federal Government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments, are numerous and definite, Its" (the General Government's) "jurisdiction extends to certain enumerated objects only, and leaves to the several States a residuary and inviolable sovereignty over all other objects."

In the same spirit, President Jefferson invokes "the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies; and President Jackson said that our true strength and wisdom are not promoted by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States, but that, on the contrary, they consist "not in binding the States more closely to the center, bnt in leaving each more unobstructed in its proper orbit."

The framers of the Constitution, in refusing to confer on the Federal Government any jurisdiction over these purely local objects, in my judgement, manifested a wise forcast and broad comprehension of the true interest of these objects themselves. It is clear that public charities within the State can be efficiently administered only by their authority. The bill before me concedes this, for it does not commit the funds it provides to the administration of any other authority.

I cannot but repeat what I have before expressed, that if the several States, many of which have already laid the foundation of munificent establishments of local beneficence, and nearly all of which are proceeding to establish them, shall be led to suppose, as they will be, should this bill become a law for such objects, the fountains of charity will be dried up at home, and the several States, instead of bestowing their own means on the social wants of their own people, may themselves, through the strong temptation, which appeals to States as to individuals, become humble supplicants for the bounty of the Federal Government, reversing their true relation to this Union.

Having stated my views of the limitation of the powers conferred by the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, I deem it proper to call attention to the third section of the fourth article, and to the provisions of the sixth article, bearing directly upon the question under consideration; which instead of aiding the claim to power exercised in this case, tend, it is believed strongly to illustrate and explain positions which, even without such support, I cannot regard as questionable.

The third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, is in the following terms: "The Congress shall have power to *dispose* of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claim of the United States, or of any particular State." The sixth article, is as follows, to-wit: that "All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valied against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation."

For a correct understanding of the terms used, in the third section of the fourth article, above quoted, reference should be had to the history of the times in which the Constitution was formed and adopted. It was decided upon in convention on the 17th September, 1787, and by it Congress was empowered to "dispose of," &c., "the territory or other property belonging to the United States." The only territory then belonging to the United States, was that then recently ceded by the several States, to wit: by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784 by Massachusetts in 1785, and by South Carolina in August, 1787, only the month before the formation of the Constitution. The cession from Virginia contained the following provison:

"That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated to, any of the before mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American Army, shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become members of the Confederation or Federal alliance of the said State, Viaginia included, according to their usual respective proportions, in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide *disposed of* for that purposed, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

Here the object for which these lands are to be disposed of, is clearly set forth, and the power to dispose of them granted by the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, clearly contemplates such disposition only. If such be the fact, and in mind there can be no doubt of it, then you have again, not only no implication in favor of the contemplated grant but the strongest authority against it.

Furthermore, this bill is in violation of the faith of the Government, pledged in the act of January 28, 1847. The nineteenth section of that act declares, "That, for the payment of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, the sales of the public lands are hereby pledged; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use and apply all moneys which may be received in the Treasury for the sales of the public lands after the first day of January, 1848, first to pay the interest on all stocks issued by virtue of this act; and secondly, to use the balance of said receipts, after paying the interest aforesaid, in the purchase of said stocks at their market value," &c. The debts then contracted have not been liquidated, and the language of this section, and the obligations of the United States under it, are too plain to need comment.

I have been unable to discover any distinction, on constitutional grounds, or grounds of expendiency between an appropriation of ten millions of dollars, directly from the money, in the Treasury, for the object contemplated, and the appropriation of lands presented for my sanction. And yet, I cannot doubt, that if the bill proposed ten million of dollars from the Treasury of the United States, for the support of indigent insane in the several States, that the constitutional question involved in the act would have attracted forcibly the attention of Congress.

I respectfully submit, that, in a constitutional point of view, it is wholly immaterial whether the appropriation be in money or in land.

The public domain is the common property of the Union, just as much as the surplus proceeds of that, and of duties on imports remaining unexpended in the Treasury. As such, it has been pledged, is now pledged, and may need to be so pledged again for public indebtedness.

As property, it is distinguished from actual money chiefly in this respect: that its profitable management sometimes requires that portions of it be appropriated to local objects, in the States wherein it may happen to lie, as would de done by any prudent proprietor to enhance the sale-value of his private domain. All such grants of land are, in fact, a disposal of it for value received; but they afford no preceedent, or constitutional reason, for giving away the public lands. Still less do they give sanction to appropriations for objects which have not been entrusted to the Federal Government, and therefore belong exclusively to the States.

To assume that the public lands are applicable to ordinary State objects, whether of public structures, police, charity, or expenses of State administration, would be to disregard, to the amount of the value of the public lands, all the limitations of the Constitution, and confound, to that extent, all distinctions between the rights and powers of the States, and those of the United States. For if the public lands may be applied to the support of the poor, whether sane or insane, if the disposal of them and their proceeds be not subject to the ordinary limitations of the Constitution, then Congress possesses unqualified power to provide for expenditures in the States by means of the public lands, even to the degree of defaying the salaries of Governors, judges, and all other expenses of the Government, and internal administration within the several States. The conclusion from the general survey of the whole subject is, to my mind, irresistible, and closes the question, both of right and expediency, so far as regards the principle of the appropriation proposed in this bill. Would not the admission of such a power in Congress to dispose of the public domain, work the practical abrogation of some of the most important provisions of the Constitution? If the systematic reservation of a definite portion of the public lands (the sixteenth sextion) in the States, for the purpose of education, and occasional grants for similar purposes be cited as contradicting these conclusions, the answer, as it appears to me, is obvious and satisfactory. Such reservations and grants, besides being a part of the conditions on which the proprietary right of the United States is maintained, along with the eminent domain of a particular State, and by which the public land remains free from taxation in the State in which it lies, as long as it remains the property of the United States, are the acts of a mere land owner, disposing of a small share of his property in a way to augment the value of the residue, and in this mode to encourage the early occupation of it by the industrions and intelligent pioneer.

The great example of apparent donation of lands to the States, likely to be relied upon as sustaining the principles of this bill, is the relinquishment of swamp lands to the States in which they are situated; but this also, like other grants already referred to, was based expressly upon grounds clearly distinguishable in principle from any which can be assumed for the bill herewith returned, viz: upon their interest and duty of the proprietor. They were charged, and not without reason, to be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the surrounding country. The measure was the predicted, not only upon the ground of the disease inflicted upon the people of the States which the United States could not justify, as a just and honest proprietor, but also upon an express limitation of the proceeds, in the first instance, to purposes of levees and drains, thus protecting the health of the inhabitants, and, at the same time, enhancing the value of the remaining lands belonging to the General Government. It is not to be denied that Congress, while administering the public lands as a proprietor, within the principle distinctly announced in my annual message, may sometimes have failed to distinguish accurately between objects which are and which are not within its constitutional powers.

After the most careful examination, I find but two examples in the acts of Congress which furnish any precedent for the present bill, and those examples will, in my opinion, serve rather as a warning than as an inducement to tread in the same path.

The first is the act of March 3d, 1819, granting a township of land to the Connecticut asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb.

The second that of April 5th, 1826 making a similar grant of land to the Kentucky asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb.

The first more than thirty years after the adoption of the Constitution, and the second more than a quarter of a century ago.

These acts were unimportant as to the amount appropriated, and, so far as I can ascertain, were passed on two grounds; first, that the object was a charitable one, and secondly, that it was national. To say that it was it was a charitable object, is only to say that it was an object of expenditure proper for the competent authority; but it no more tended to show that it was a proper object of expenditure by the United States, than is any other purely local objects, appealing to the best sympathies of the human heart, in any of the States. And the suggestion that a school for the mental culture of the deaf and dumb in Connecticut, or Kentuchy, is a national oject, only shows how loosely this expression has been used when the purpose was to procure appropriations by Congress. It is not perceived how a school of this character is otherwise national that is any establishment of religious or moral instruction. All the pursuits of industry, everything which promotes the material or intellectual well-being of the race, every ear of corn or boll of cotton which grows, is national in the same sense; for each one of these things goes to swell the aggregate of national prosperity and happiness of the United States; but it confounds all meaning of language to say that these things are "national," as equivalent to "Federal," so as to come within any of the classes of appropriation for which Congress is authorized by the Constitution to legislate.

It is a marked point in the history of the constitution, that when it was proposed to empower Congress to establish a university, the proposition was confined to the District intended for the future seat of Government of the United States, and that even that proposed clause was emitted in consideration of the exclusive powers conferred on Congress to legislate for that District. Could a more decisive indication of the true construction and the spirit of the Constitution in regard to all matters of this nature have been given? It proves that such ojects were considered by the convention as appertaining to local legislation only, that they were not comprehended, either expressly or by implication, in the grant of general power to Congress, and that, consequently, they remained with the several States.

The general result at which I have arrived is the necessary consequence of these views of the relative rights, powers, and duties of the States and of the Federal Government which I have long entertained, and often expressed, and in reference to which my convictions do but increase in force with time and experience.

I have thus discharged the unwelcome duty of respectfully stating my objections to this bill, with which I cheerful submit the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1854.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—A trick was played upon Horace Greely, when a member of Congress, by a heartless wag, which is too good to be lost. It is thus told:

Every reader of history knows the joke played upon Greely by some facetious member of Congress. Observing the great philosopher in a retired corner, intent upon a roll of manuscsipt, the mischievous wag managed to pick the pocket of that celebrated white coat of that precious roll—it proved to be the speech Greely intended to inflict upon his unhappy audience that very day. Having an excellent memory our wag made himself master of the oration, and quietly returned the manuscript into the capacious pocket.—Watching his opportunity he rose before Greely, and to his unbounded astonishment delivered the crowning effort of the Tribune's mind, which was a grand combination of the nineteen editors of that wonderful sheet.—Here was a bit of slander from Ripley, a bit of Smut from Solon Robinson, a lump of Blarney from Richelieu Robinson, a sarcasm from Carter, and a moral from Bayard Taylor. Judge the horror of Greely at hearing his own platitudes pouring from the lips of another. When the wag had finished, Horace rose and said—"Gentlemen—that's my speech, by thunder."

"MA! didn't the minister say, last Sunday, that the sparks flew upward?"

"Yes, my dear, how came you to be thinking of it?"

"Because, yesterday, I saw cousin Sally's "spark" stagger along the street and fall downward."

"Here, Bridget, put this child to bed; she must be getting sleepy."

WHY is a pretty young lady like corn in a scarce time? Because she ought to be *husbanded.*

Letter from Mr. Clingman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era:

SIR: I received, last evening, a number of your paper, so marked as to call my attention to an article addressed to myself. Whether the paper was thus sent to me by the publisher or by the writer of the article, I have no means of knowing; nor do I know whether or not it is desired that I should reply to it through the columns of your paper.* I send you however, this note, leaving you to publish it or not as your own preference may decide.

The writer says that I have made an egregious error and blunder in a late speech, and he kindly advises me to correct it on the floor, &c. Without asking you to sacrifice the space necessary to a republication of that part of his letter, it may be briefly but substantially stated thus: I stated that—

"The free States have fifty-four majority on this floor. Under the old apportionment they had fifty-one, a gain of three members over the South in ten years. Sir, during that time there have been about two millions of foreigners added to the population of this country by immigration, and nearly every one of these persons have settled in the free States. If, therefore, their increase by natural means had been proportionate to that of the South, they ought to have a gain of some twenty members, instead of three; especially when the admission of California is considered.

"I refer to this matter to show that our population has increased more rapidly than even that of the free States, great and prosperous as they are."

Your correspondent does not deny that these numbers correctly indicate the majorities as they were in the two Congresses, but he says that if you take the former ratio of representation, viz: 70,680, and apply it to the population as shown under the last census, the North would have 190 members and the South 118—making a majority for the former of seventy-two. To get this result, he is obliged to increase the number of Representatives to 308. But if you go back to the old census, and apportion this number viz: 308, according to its popolation, the result would be, that the North would have had 188 members, and the South 120—making a majority of sixty-eight for the North, instead of seventy-two. It would thus appear that, even with these enlarged numbers, the North would have, in the ten years, made a gain of four only, instead of three, under the present arrangement. In fact, instead of there having been, as he states, a "diminution in the number of Representatives," there has been an increase of one—the last Congress consisting 233 members, while the present has 234.

The error in which your correspondent has fallen arises from his having considered the actual addition to the population of each section, instead of its relative increase. Perhaps I can illustrate the blunder which he himself has made in this mode. Suppose that the number 100 be taken to represent the South as it was ten years ago, and that the number 200 stood for the North, and that both sections, being equally prosperous, had increased in population at the rate of 35 per cent.—The numbers would then be present for the South 135, for the North 270. The actual increase of the North appears to be twice that of the South, but this is only because she had in this case supposed twice as many people to begin with, and therefore she is merely progressing as fast as the South proportionally, and would not claim to be more prosperous. But to make the case still more likethe existing fact, suppose that during the ten years fifty emigrants from abroad had joined the North. Its number then would be raised from 270 up to 320. Suppose, however, in fact, or the census being taken, it was found that the number of the North, instead of being 320, was only 280. As fifty emigrants had been added to them, it would be plain that their increase by natural means had been much less than that of the South. Taking the fifty emigrants away from their census roll of 280 would reduce its numbers down to 230.—That would make it manifest that the addition to their original number of 200 was only 15 per cent., instead of 35, the rate of the Southern increase.

Again, sir, to make the case plainer, if possible, let us subtract the two millions of emigrants, of whom we have been speaking, from the population of the North under the last census, as stated by your correspondent, I presume correctly, at 13,434,931, and there will be left 11,434,931. This population, with the present ratio of representation, will give the North only 123 members, instead of 144, its present number. It would thus appear that, notwithstanding the increase of the ratio, the South has lost but one member, being brought from ninety-one to ninety, while, in the case supposed, the North would be brought down from its former number, under the old census, of 142, to 123, showing a loss of nineteen members, or perhaps eighteen, if the fraction be counted for her.

If, therefore, as your correspondent and myself have assumed, two millions of emigrants have settled in the North in the last ten years, these calculations will show, as I have stated, that the natural increase of the South has been much greater than that of the North.—The causes of this difference, I think, might easily be pointed out, but I limit my remarks merely to the matter in issue.

Your correspondent also assails my speech with reference to the number of churches in the two sections. He says that the value of the church property in the North is "more than three times greater than that of the slave States." This, however, is an issue of his own raising, altogether. My only reference to the subject of churches was in the following sentence:

"You will find, too, that we have just as many churches as the free States have, and fewer paupers and criminals than any country upon earth, perhaps, can show."

I suppose the concluding words of the sentence would make it manifest to anybody but your correspondent, that I was not making this reference to show the wealth of the two sections, but rather to make it manifest, that, on the score of religion and morality, we were not at all behind the North.

It will be seen from the census, that the Southern States generally, in proportion to their population, have more churches, and accommodations for more people in them, than even the Northeastern States, including New York. That they are not estimated at as high a pecuniary value, arises, first, from the fact, that with us, land is exceedingly cheap, as well as building materials, and that labor, as the census shows, cost not half as much.—On the contrary, in the Northeastern States, where the population is dense, land costs a great deal, and the edifices are very expensive. Trinity Church, in the city of New York, with the ground it stands on, would be estimated at a sum that would build in the Southern or Western States churches enough to accommodate comfortably twenty times as many persons as that edifice will hold. Your correspondent says that the value of the church property in the State of New York is greater than that of all the slave States, being twenty-one millions. He might have added, that upwards of nine millions of that amount (nearly half) is in the city of New York. That city, therefore, ought, according to his logic, to greatly excel, in religion and morality, all other portions of the United States. It was said some time since, on the floor of the Senate of the United States, that there was more crime annually committed in that city than in all of the fifteen slaveholding States. I do not affirm that this statement is true, because I have not before me the means of ascertaining; but I think that everybody, except, perhaps, your correspondent, will admit that there is vastly more immorality, vice, and crime, in that city, than the average amount in the United States generally.

Why, according to his mode of reasoning, there ought to be in that city, with its population of 515,000, nearly as much religion and morality as in all the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, put together, with a pupulation of nearly five millions—the church property of the city being worth, according to the estimate almost as much as that of the six States together, though they are free, too, and not slaveholding States.

These, sir, are the only errors, I believe your correspondent points out in my speech, at least those only on which he lays much stress. In his concluding sentences, he makes a general remark or two, as to the productiveness of the section. An examination of that subject would probably require more space than youwould afford, and certainly more time than I could give, with a due regard to my present duties.

When your Anti-Slavery men abandon the fields of the imagination to indulge in facts and figures, I like to meet them. In the present instance, the points involved are important, and, if wrong, may be refuted easily.

Respectfully, T. L. CLINGMAN.

* It was sent, we presume, by the writer of the article. Still, we cheerfully accord to Mr. Clingman room for reply.—*Ed. Era.*

From the Raleigh Standard.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 13, 1854.

Intense Excitement in Congress on the Nebrasba Bill—The House in Session from Thursday until Saturday morning adjournment—Edict of Greely and obedience thereto—Conduct of certain Scott Whigs of the South—Noble course of the North Carolina Delegation—The probable result, and final triumph of truth.

I have never written to you a communication under circumstances calculated more to arouse your feelings. For the last three days, both day and night, the house has been in continued session. The fact was early disclosed on Monday last that the friends of the Constitution and in favor of organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, were in a decided majority. But its opponents obeyed the orders issued by Horace Greely in the Tribune, in these terms: "We urge, therefore, unbending determination on the part of the Northern members, hostile to this intolerable outrage, and demand of them in behalf of justice and humanity, resistance to the last. Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the national councils—better that Congress should break up in wild disorder—nay, better that *the Capitol itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins,* than this perfidy and wrong should be finally accomplished," Truly and faithfully have many endeavored to carry out these infamous and traitorous councils.

On Thusday morning, after many speeches on both sides, Mr. Richardson proposed that the general bebate on the Nebraska bill should be closed closed at 12 o'clock on Friday. This sounded the tocsin of alarm; and from that moment until mid-night, last night, were the angry elements of revolution and anarchy at work. Calls of the Houses—motions to excuse—motions to postpone—motions to adjourn in all their varied phases, forms, shapes, modes, persons and tenses were resorted to, to prevent the final close of the question. The conduct of certain leaders, who were urged on by the persons of Sumner, of Massachusetts, and others from the Senate, deserves eternal execration. McCulom, Bugg, Etheridge, and others from Tennessee, joined by Oliver and Caruthers of Missouri, who are of the Scott. Whig party, has stamped their names with indelible ignoming, and they will be sunk so low that even contempt can never reach them. Representing, as they do, a people to be affected by their acts, they have betrayed their trusts and disgraced their position. A most honorable contrast is afforded by the course of the delegation of your own State. There had been some little scruples with one or two of the delegation, but when they saw the course of some of their own associates they became disgusted, and stood the battle as became soldiers and patriots. Your friend Ashe was in the heat of the battle, always true and ready to contend for justice. So with Craige,although enfeebled by disease, rose from his illness, and as the storm increased, frailty of his system seemed to sympathize with his indomitable spirit, and he seemed a new man, with renewed zeal ready to do good service for the Constitution and the Law. The gallant spirits from the South seemed to regard him as one in whom, in the darkest hour, they can confide and believe in. Mr. Clingman seemed most ready, and blessed with ubiquity, and wherever the fight seemed hottest, there was his gallant plume waving in the contest.—The voice of Kerr was often heard cheering the South, and rebuking his quondom friends. His colleague, Puryear, felt sometimes disposed to adjourn, and then to repose, but could not desert the country for the insane cry of party, and Rogers, too, stood up to the rack, though sometimes he was wanting on a vote. Col. Ruffin was ready to remain in the House as firm as one of its marble pillars—they might fall before he would yield an inch; and Dr. Shaw, with his astute and knowing look, was always ready and wide-awke to the cause of truth. They presented a bold and undivided front on this question. All the questions were only those of factious opposition, the eve of revolution. Finally, about 12 o'clock last night, when the members were exhausted by two days and two nights continuous session, Mr. Hunt of Louisiana, an oppenent of the bill, proposed an armistice, and stated that if an adjournment could be effected some arrangement would be made to carry on the business of the Government.—Richardson thereupon moved an adjournment, which was carried.

The House met again to-day, and I trust that the bill will be eventually passed. Such scenes, though very rare have occurred before in the House. When Texas was annexed, Mr. Weller (now a Senator from California) was a member from Ohio in the House, and was called to the chair. When motions were made to adjourn—to call the House—to postpone—he refused to entertain them, on the ground that such motions were revolutionary. On an appeal from his decision he refused to put the question, because rules were made to facilitate not to delay public business, while the motions were made to regard all business. Thus this matter may end. Of which I will advise you by telegaaph. Of one thing we may be certain that this course of faction has rendered still more odious the opposition to the Nebraska and Kansas bill. The opposition deserted all argument, and it was a mere question of physical indurance. On one or two occasions last night, the scene was enlivened by a near approach of personal strength. Mr. Clinghman had approached the redoubtable hard Wheeler, of New York, who quailed under his attack; and Mr. Edmonson, of Virginia, had nearly collared long John Wentworth, had he not been prevented by Gov. Aiken of South Carolina. He also curbed the arrogance of Campbell of Ohio, in the House. Fortunately the peace of the House was unbroken and the members retired in quiet to their beds and long desired repose, as does your correspondent. L. D.

[From the North Carolnian.]

Things to be Remebered by the People.

In the course of the discussion which took place in this town on Wednesday last, between the candidates for Goveenor, Gen. Dockery was asked by Mr. Bragg whether he had not, prior to his nomination, been in favor of a *free and unrestricted Convention* to amend the Constitution. *He declined to answer, and did not answer the question.*

He was asked if he approved or not of the resolution passed in favor of an Open Convention in Richmond County, in January last, by which meeting he was nominated for Governor. *He would not say whether he did or not.*

These questions were put to him by Mr. Bragg, directly. He had interrogated Mr. Bragg on several points, on all of which he had answered promptly.

Mr. Bragg stated in connexion with the above questions,that it had been rumored currently that a letter had been been written to Gen. D. by some of the White Basis whigs from the West, perhaps Greensboro, advising him not to accept the nomination upon that part of the whig platform relating to a restricted Convention, and he desired to know of Gen. D. whether it was so. Gen. D. replied that if it was a matter of any importance to Mr. Bragg about that letter, he would explain about it when he came to reply. Mr. B. said in reply that it was a matter of no importance to *him* but it was to the *people*, and he hoped he would explain. But Gen. Dockery did not in his remarks afterwards revert to the subject.

Gen. Dockery stated in the course of his remarks, that he had in the Convention of 1835 voted against the legislative method of amending the Constitution. Mr. Bragg said in reply that Gen. D. had asserted at Gatesville and at Edenton that he had voted for *both* modes; that he had got the journal at Edenton and showed that Gen. D. had voted *against* the legislative method when it came up on a separate vote, and that Gen. D. had insisted that he voted for it when the whole of the amendments were adopted at the close of the Convention, and were all put to the vote in a body under that decision of the President.

We did not understand Gen. D. as denying this, although he now in this section claims to have been always against the mode of amendment.

We call the attention of those who heard the discussion at Edenton and at Gatesville to what Gen. D. said then, and to what he says now.

Aditional per Atlantic.

The telegraph not having been in working order yesterday, we are without our despatches. We find, however, in our exchanges a few additional telegraphic items of the Atlantic's advices which may interest our readers.

The British mail steam ship Europe, arrived at Liverpool at midnight on the 30th ult.

The Bremen barque Favorite for Baltimore, with one hundred and eighty passengers, was sunk in the English Channel, having come in collision with the barque *Hesper*, Capt. Jones, which sailed from this port on the 16th of March last for Antwerp.

The Russians have completely evacuated Little Wallachia. Their right wing now rests on "Aluta," [so telegraphed,] with headquarters at Buchearest. Therefore the interest of the campaign again concentrates below Nicopolis.

The Turks have come out of Kalefat, and are occupying all the towns in the track of the Russians.

The Russian troops were besieging Silustria, and would make an assault about the 1st of May.

The allied troops were idle.

Napier's fleet was awaiting the arrival of the French, and in the meantime was engaged in blockading the Gulf of Finland and Bothnia.

Napier was at Stockholm on the 21st, with fifteen ships. He has ordered the Russian Consuls to leave.

Another version of the last paragraph, is thus given by some of our contemporaries:

Napier's fleet, while awaiting the arrival of the French fleet, is blockading the Gulf of Finland,and was at Bothnia on the 21st April.

Fifteen ships at Stockholm have been ordered by the Russian consuls to leave.

The Greok insurgents have been defeated.

Russia has imposed a heavy tax on all classes.

The ratification of the Austrian and Russian treaty was exchanged at Berlin on the 2d inst.

The Cotton market closed at Liverpool on the 2d instant very dull, and prices for all qualities below Middling Fair were very ir-

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 25, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.

☞ We are authorised to announce DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., as a candidate to represent the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorised and requested to announce Col. Z. B. VANCE as a candidate to represent Buncombe County in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorised and requested to announce Col. JESSE R. WEAVER as a candidate to represent Madison county in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly.

☞ Mr. ATKIN has gone to Tennessee, on imperative business. Our readers will please excuse any typographical deficiencies they may find in the News. He will be back in a week or two.

NICE TRIMMING!

Gen. Jackson, on one occasion, when asked what kind of a Tariff he was for, replied "a *judicious Tariff!*" It puzzled all the political naturalists of the country to discover what kind of an animal that was. No one could ever define either its color, its size, its height—what hind of eyes, legs or tail it had—whether it was covered with hair like a sheep or a goat, or whether it was slick and shiny, like some of the inhabitants of the deep!

Register.

It is singular what a holy horror the whig party of this State have for that word "judicious." They have rung the charges on Gov. Reid and his "judicious system of Internal Improvement," until we thought this poor little word was squeezed dry of anything like an idea for a newspaper article or a cross-road orator's speech. It seems, however, to be a perennial and fragrant source of criticism, in the hands of the Register; and beginning with Gen. Jackson, we may expect, for the ballance of the summer's campaign, to see this unoffending little adjective thoroughly pummeled and pounded, wherever it may be found, in public speeches or documents from old Hickory's time to the present day, to the intense satisfaction of the Editor, and to the universal edification and instruction of the universal Whig party of the State.

Justice and judgment are qualities with which the Federal—Dockery wing of the Whig party, in this State, are so slenderly endowed that it is not astonishing their hair should stand on end, with unfeigned horror, when any man or party, proposes to circumscribe the action of the State or National Legislature, upon any subject, within the reasonable limits of "a just regard to the interests of the people." As to qualifying any act of their own, so as to bring it up to what the people would consider, "judicious" or sensible, their conduct and fate, as a party, show that no such accident will ever likely happen to them.

The special object of the Whig press in harping on this word "judicious," is to show that, used in connection with the subject of Internal Improvements, it indicates a narrow, selfish and niggardly policy, on the part of the Democratic party. If these inferences be correct, then it will place one of the wildest Internal Improvement men, in the Whig party—D. F. Caldwell of Guilford—and the principal Engineer of the Central Road—Maj. Gwinn—in the same category with Gov. Reid and the Democratic party—for they are both advocates of a "*judicious*" system of Internal Improvements. We find that, in the last Legislature, Mr. Caldwell, who is no doubt now denouncing the 8th resolution of the Democratic platform, introduced a bill "for the vigorous prosecution of A JUDICIOUS *system of Internal Improvements in North Carolina.*" It is very questionable whether the people of the State would have decided his plan to be a judicious one. But he is high authority, against the Register, for the use of the word. And *his* sanction may give ease to the troubled minds of those whom the Register may have frightened into believing that Gen. Jackson is, even now, expiating, in purgatory, the sinfulness of his declaration, that he was in favor of a "judicious Tariff."

Maj. Gwinn the Chief Engineer on the N. C. R. Road, whom we suspect is about as good an Internal Improvement man as Gen. Deckery or the editor of the Register, says, in his report to the last Legislature, "the effect of a JUDICIOUS *system of Internal Improvement* is to unite a State, as it were, in one great community, with all their wants, demands and supplies brought to view, stimulating enterprise and industry in all the arts and various pursuits of man." Such a system the Democratic party favors—does the Register object to it.

Does the Register continue to object to Gen. Jackson's idea of "a judicious Tariff" in the face of the resolutions passed by the Whigs and Democrats of the two last Legislatures instructing our representatives in Congress to vote for a reduction of the Tariff? Is he still "puzzled" to know what sort of an animal "a judicious Tariff" is? If so perhaps Mr. Badger one of the most distinguished Whig "political naturalists" in the country can help him out of his difficulties. In a speech delivered in the Senate the 11th of April in favor of a reduction of the duty on railroad iron, Mr. Badger says he is, "AS GEN. JACKSON EXPRESSED IT, IN FAVOR OF A 'JUDICIOUS TARIFF.'"

Is the Register still "puzzled?" or will Mr. Badger's opinion undo the puzzle as it did on a former occasion when the Register "hardly knew what to do" about the Nebraska bill?

"AMBIGUOUS AND DELUSIVE."

The Register in its account of Mr. Bragg's speech at Raleigh says that he fully endorsed the Internal Improvement resolution of the Democratic party. But the Register thinks that that resolution is "couched in such ambiguous and delusive terms" that it amounts to nothing. The Register occupies nearly a column in mistating and misrepresenting Mr. Bragg's position. And although Mr. Bragg declared himself at Raleigh, IN FAVOR OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN EXTENSION OF THE CENTRAL ROAD that paper studiously conceals and suppresses that fact from the people and attempts to create the impression that Mr. Bragg is opposed to it.

Whatever may be the character of the Democratic Resolution nobody who has read the account of the Star and Standard of Mr. Bragg's speech at Raleigh, will doubt that the Register has a most "ambiguous and delusive" method of its own of presenting plain truths to the public. In what, we would like to know, is the Whig Resolution, on Internal Improvement, less ambiguous and delusive than the Democratic? It only *recommends* the Central road to the FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION of the Legislature. The Democratic party knowing that the road cannot be completed, without a further appropriation from the State, if iron continues at its present price, and we send federal whigs, of the Dockery school, to Congress to keep up the duty, have taken ground expressly in favor of the State's giving further aid for its completion and extension. Does the Whig resolution do as much?

But the Whig presses say the language of the Democratic Resolution may be construed to mean one thing in one place and another thing in another place. So may that of the Whigs. Such eastern whigs for example as Louis D. Thompson and others of mark and influence would think that a liberal system of Internal Improvements was one thing and some whig in the mountains who was a friend to Improvement would very certainly differ with him.

The Whig resolution says that the N. C. Road should be extended East and West. Can it not be extended East and West without ever touching Beaufort or the Tennessee line? Is there anything certain in that? Is it more definite than the Democratic resolution which declares for "the completion of THE WORKS already undertaken and the extension of the same." Could it not be extended West up the Watauga by a practicable route and never touch the counties West of the Blue Ridge? Is that the plan of the Whig party? Could it not be extended East and not touch Beaufort? Is that the plan of the Whig party?

The purpose of the Democratic party when it sanctioned the 8th resolution in Convention was to commit the party in favor of a general system of Improvement for the State. There are rival and conflicting local Internal Improvement interests in this State which can and will no doubt in due time be harmonised and put in successful operation. They must however be secondary and subservient to the interests of the general system. That should be first established and then the others would follow in their proper and natural order. To accomplish this no party ought to set itself up as the advocates of any one pet project to the detriment of others equally as deserving the the aid of the State. If they do, local jealousies will arise, sectional feelings will be inflamed and not only THAT particular work will fall, before a combination of opposing influences and interests, but every other in the State will fall with it. It is the part of wisdom, therefore, and the only sure means of success, to put all schemes on an equal footing—bring them before the Legislature upon their own merits and if it is there decided that the "interests of the people require" their construction and "the means and resources of the State will allow" it, give them the "*aid*" which the Democratic party have pledged themselves should they be in a majority in the next Legislature. The Democratic party have adopted a policy which they intend should pervade the whole State. There is nothing sectional in it. It is, and will be, JUST TO ALL, regardless of the interests of private cliques or speculators. They are as much impressed with the importance of the early completion and extension of the Central Railroad as the Whig party or any other party in the State. Their candidate is the open and avowed friend of that road, and advocates its extension. He ought to know what the Democratic resolution means if any body does. If there is doubt about it why not accept his interpretation, in favor of the extension of the Central Road? This the Whigs will not do. They will not do the Democratic party justice on this question. In fact they would prefer to have the Democratic party opposed to the Central Road and all others, because it would injure that party in the election. Instead of meeting the Democratic party on a common platform and working for the common good of our State they would prefer to sacrifice every railroad interest in the State rather than not succeed in the next election. They don't want railroads. They want a majority in the Legislature to elect a couple of federal whigs to the United States Senate. That is the true secret of their unscrupulous misrepresentation of the Democratic party.

CLINGMAN, CULLOM AND SMITH.

The federal Whig papers throughout the State have of late published with evident satisfaction, every attack made by abolitionists South or North upon our fearless and able representative, Mr. Clingman. Not long ago Mr. Cullom of Tennessee, a Southern man with Northern principles, an original Scott man, and one of the few Southern Whigs who have consistently and pertinaciously opposed the passage of the Nebraska Bill, attacked Mr. Clingman, on account of his bold and just denunciation of the free soil tendencies of the Northern Whig party; and lo! the Register and all the provincial satellites of that dim reflection of an eclipsed and declining organ—the National Intelligencer—take up the cry and belch forth a chorus of slang and vituperation, against a man who has incurred their enmity simply because he has exposed the corrupting influences which now surround and govern the party to which they belong. But worse than this—Mr. Clingman is assailed in Congress by Gerritt Smith, the vilest abolitionist in the land, and the Federal Whig press jump at his attack upon a true Southern man, and publish it to the world as embodying their sentiments of a faithful public servant.

We find the extract alluded to in the last Spectator, accompanied with some editorial remarks which we are loth to believe express the real sentiments of the Editor of that paper. It may be remembered that a few weeks ago the Spectator professed to be willing to let "by gones be by gones," and manifested a very commendable and christian spirit toward its erring Southern Rights brethren—the friends and supporters of Mr. Clingman. This we thought at the time was only the effervescence of an over righteous zeal for Dockery and we did not suppose it would last as long as it has. We are not surprised therefore that that paper should relapse into its former habit of denouncing Mr. Clingman and his friends; but we are somewhat astonished that it or any other journal belonging to the professedly decent and gentlemanly Federal Whig party, should dive into the profoundes depths of abolition filth and corruption, to, seek for a witness against Mr. Clingman in the person of Gerrit Smith. Upon Gerrit Smith's authority, the Spectator concludes that Mr. Clingman, whom it denounces as "a *fire eating secessionist*" is only one step removed from "*a red mouthed abolitionist.*"—All this we imagine will not materially affect the opinions of the people of this District, who have for ten years known and tried Mr. Clingman, and who have never yet discoverd him to be either "*a fire eating secessionist or a red mouthed abolitionist.*"

Does the Spectator expect to coax the States Rights Whigs of this District—the personal and political friends of Mr. Clingman, into the support of Gen. Dockery, by denouncing them as "*villains, cut throats, scoundrels and thimble riggers*?" This was the language applied a few weeks ago to those "renegade whigs" who either voted for Pierce or refused to support Scott. If they have the spirit of free men we call upon them to remember and resent this indignity. We call upon them to show by their conduct at the polls, that they are not the debased slaves of a corrupt and effite party, and that they cannot be driven like beasts of burthen, by the Spectator into the support of Gen. Dockery. If those whigs who refused to vote for Gen. Scott are "*villains, cut throats and scoundrels*" let them at least be *independent* 'villains and cut throats.' Let them not stand ready to come and go, like hewers of wood, and drawers of water, at the beck and call of every Federal Whig leader in the District. If they have rendered themselves as the Spectator says they have, "vile and infamous" by contributing to the election of Gen. Pierce and by their support of Mr. Clingman we advise them to stand fast in *that sort* of infamy, and never to quit it for the black flag of abolition which now floats in undisturbed triumph over the Northern Whig party, or for the little mulatto ensign of free negroe suffrage—the colors under which Gen. Dockery is now in the field. We say again to the States Rights Whigs in this District, stand firm! Rebuke and punish those who denounce your welltried and faithful Representative in Congress as a "fire eating secessionist or a red mouthed abolitionist," and who apply to you such choice epithets as "villains, scoundrels and cut throats.' Remember that this language proceeds from the confidential organ of Gen. Dockery. Remember further THAT GEN. DOCKERY ENTERTAINS THE SAME SENTIMENTS HIMSELF.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

☞ The Federal Whig presses complain very much that the Democratic resolution on Internal Improvement is uncertain and vague. That is the pot calling the kettle black with a vengeance. The Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Bragg, stands on the resolution and *declares himself in favor of the extension of the Central Rail Road*! That won't do the Whigs—they are such a straightforward party they want something more explicit and direct. We advise them to con over the third and sixth resolution of their own platform, as specimens of directness, unparalleled in the annals of political contests. The first of these resolutions by favoring "the doctrine of non-intervention" has had the singular effect of driving the whole whig press of the State from under the protecting wing of the National Intelligencer, into the professed support of *the* great measure of this Democratic Administration—the Nebraska bill—and enables them, whenever they can spare time from the covert and insidious attacks upon the measure, and its friends, to claim all the credit of the principle it is designed to establish.

Their other resolution alluded to above—the immortal sixth—says that the people desire "*a change*" in the Constitution. Says not a word about free suffrage, and all their presses denounce free suffrage as a senseless and ridiculous humbug. Yet on the strength of their resolution *saying nothing about free suffrage*—their presses denouncing it, and their candidate mistaking the *sort of free suffrage* he was for in the convention, the Federal Whigs assume themselves to be the peculiar friends of this measure, and declare as they did in 1852 they are better free suffrage men than the Democrats.

Would not the Federal Whig presses do a more acceptable service to the people, if they could explain their dodging on the Nebraska bill and the Free Suffrage question, instead of lamenting with crocodile tears the want of directness and certainty in the Democratic platform?

WHO ARE OUR ENEMIES?

The Spectator speaking of the test vote taken in the House of Representatives on the Nebraska bill says:

"The enemies of the Bill had begun to flatter themselves that they had consigned it to the tombs in referring it to the committee of the whole; but it has had a glorious resurrection, to their great discomfiture."

Who are the enemies of the bill? It was consigned to the tomb of the committee of the whole we believe on motion of Mr. Cutting of New York, one of those Hard Democrats for whom the Whig press of this State have expressed so much sympathy and in whose behalf they have so abundantly villified and abused the President. Six Southern whigs voted against its "glorious resurrection"as the Spectator calls the vote taken on the 8th inst. and only one southern Democrat.

The Washington Union furnishes an analysis of the vote and says

"A majority of the democoatic representatives of the North and the Northwest enrolled their names in its favor. We derive especial gratification from this fact, because it is an empathatic answer to the torrent of calumny which has been pourd out upon the Nebraska bill, and because it may, at the same time, be held up in healthy and instructive contrast to the fact that one whig from the free States voted with the friends of the measure! Forty-one democrats from the great North and Northwest, and not one whig, voted for the bill.

Is further proof wanted that the Northern whig party is thoroughly abolitionised—that they are without exception the bitter enemies of the South. We rejoice with the Spectator that his party at the North have met with a "great discomfiture."

THAT FREE NEGROE VOTE.

In the discussion between Messrs. Bragg and Dockery at Fayetteville, Gen. Dockery gave as his excuse for voting that "Free Negro Vote," because "he had such good company, such as Gov. Morehead, Judge Toomer, &c." So it follows if Gov. Morehead and all prominent whigs, of this State were to become rabid abolitionists, Gen. Dockery would necessarily have to become so, because he would have such "good company!"

We invite the attention of our readers, to the letter of the Hon. T. L. Clingman, to the National Era."

We have on our table the first number of a new paper started in Greenville, S. C. edited by Mr. W. P. Price, called the "Southern Enterprise." We give a cordial greeting to the "Enterprise" and wish it much success.

THE SCOFFER ANSWERED.—In Western New York, a wild, frolicsome young man formed one of a set, who sometimes derived their sport from playing upon the most awful themes in the Word of God. One day he came out of a public house where he had become excited by profane revelry with his companions, mounted his horse and struck into a gallop. A venerable officer of the church, a man long disguished for the earnest and solemn tone of his piety, was passing along the road. When the youth overtook him, he drew up the reins and said, "Deacon, how far is it to hell!" The old Christian calmly replied, "Young man, at the rate you are going, you will soon be there." The reckless sinner struck the flanks of his horse with his spurs, and dashed off in a wild canter. After passing a few rods, his horse stumbled; he fell over his head to the ground, but rose not again. The deacon reached him only in time to hear one faint grown, and all was over.

SOME ABSURDITIES OF FASHION.

A late traveller, in descending the Danube, was struck with the crowd of new carriages on board the steamboat, and, on making inquiry, learned that they were destined for Bucharest. He was told that every Wallachian gentleman, able to keep a carriage at all, considered it indispensable to have a new one annually, whether the old one was worn out or not; and that no carriage would answer unless it was made at Vienna, and transported by steamboat, that being the costliest method of taking it to Bucharest.

We naturally laugh at the absurdity of such a fashion, and ask, with the traveller, why coaches made at Bucharest, by manufacturers from Vienna, would not answer the purpose of the Wallachians. Yet are not we Americans, though far superior to the Wallachians generally in civilization, guilty of fashionable follies quite as ridiculous? Is not Paris to us what Vienna is to them? We have actually seen coaches from the French capitol sold for prices far above their worth, simply because they imagined they must be better than American ones, though it is notorious to all familiar with manufactures of this description, that no coach makers in the world equal our own, in the combined lightness and stability of their vehicles of all varieties.

So also in matters of dress. A French bonnet will sell for twenty five dollars, when one made here, upon the same pattern, with similar materials, will not bring half that sum. French fashions are all the rage, no matter how absurd. A few months ago, Louis Napoleon re-established trains at court and already our would-be aristocracy are wearing trains too. Frequently, in imitating Parisian styles, we exagerate them, or apply them where they are entirely unsuitable, and thus out Herod Herod. The lady of Louisville, Kentucky, who appeared in the muddy streets there, the other day, wearing an enormous train, which a little black page supported, furnished an illustration of this, instead of copying the court fashion she only caricatured at. The Empress Eugenie would no more think of wearing her court mantle in the street, than she would of going up and down the Boulevards with her crown on her head, like the queen in the story book. Another frequent example of the absurd manner in which French fashions are applied here, is the wearing of carriage dresses or carriage bonnets for promenade, or the going out a shopping in the morning in rich silks and dinner costume. The attire of the Parisian lady is, at worst, suitable for the occasion; but American ladies copy indiscriminately their foreign models.

Throughout our whole social life may be seen similar absurd imitation of European customs, which being totally inapplicable to our condition, make us the laughing stock of intelligent Frenchmen. Our fashionable people eat, sleep, and rise up at hours suitable to an idle aristocracy, and not at those indispensable to men in active business as most of the heads of rich and fashionable families are. Their amusements are those of enuid drones, not those appropriate for overtasked merchants, manufacturers, or professional men. To dance half the night, to flirt with other men's wives, and to go the round of fashionable follies generally, may answer for a class of hereditary nobles, whose chief object in life is to kill time, but not for working republicans, who have no leisure for such child's play. Yet we continue to practice these modes of so-called recreation, denominated parties, merely because they are of foreign origin, though actually they furnish no recreation at all to grown up men or women, but are, to speak plainly, positive bores.

We might follow up the subject, and show that, in scores of things, Americans are as absurd in their fashions as the Wallachians, who will not have a new coach, unless it is brought from Vienna by steamboat. While we laugh at others, it is as well to look at ourselves, and see if there may not fairly be laughterraised at our expense.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE RIGHT JURY.—A man out West, indicted for stealing bacon, whent to a lawyer and told him his case. The lawyer, strange to say, advised him to settle; but the man said no—he had a right to be tried by a jury and a lawyer to defend him. The case came on, and the witnesses swore up to the hub against the man. It was a clear case to all, even to the attorney who had argued for the bacon stealer. The jury went out and soon returned with a verdict of 'not guilty." The man thrust his thumbs in his vest pockets, and went out of the courthouse whistling Yankee Doodle. The next day his lawyer met him, and asked how under heavens he got that case. 'Now, Squire said the client, 'I'll tell you how the thing was done, but ye needn't say anything about it. *Eleven of that jury had some of the bacon!*

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—By the Isabel arrived at Charleston on Friday last from Havana, we are informed that the Spanish Government approves of the conduct of Pezuela, relative to the seizure of the Black Warrior.

If this be so, and the Administration justify the demand of Mr. Soule for the recall of this individual, our affairs with Spain will assume a very threatening aspect.

FOR THE "NEWS."

STOP THE MURDERERS.

MR. EDITOR:

With a view of effecting an arrest, if possible, of the perpetrators of an awful murder, I proceed to lay the facts before the public through your paper. Two men, James Shelton and Tilghman Landers, of Laurel, in the county of Madison, N. C., on the 17th inst, waylaid the road and assassinated a citizen of the same county, named Drury Norton. Shelton by striking Norton on the head with a rock and Landers on the arm. Both have since fled the country, and were last heard of on Indian Creek, East Tenn. Shelton is about 35 years of age, weighs 165 or 170 lbs., stoutly built, wore heavy whiskers of a sandy cast, black hair with his face badly burned by powder. Landers is a man of ordinary size, sandy or red hair, red complexion, 25 years old, had a very sore hand from a bealing in the palm, near the first joint of the middle finger. The outrage is a very aggravated one, and both Shelton and Landers are unsafe men for any community, therefore all newspapers friendly to morality and the personal safety of our citizens, are earnestly requested to copy.

Published by request of many citizens.

A. E. BAIRD.

Lapland, N. C., May 22, 1854.

Fire in New-York.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1854.

A fire broke out in Forsyth street, to-day, and destroyed thirty houses—mostly dwellings. Loss very great.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is exery day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestation of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. (See Dr. Gunn's great works.)

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectabe Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. For sale at.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

A CARD.

I take this method of correcting the impression, which seems prevail to some extent in the community, that I disolved my connexion with the Male Academy for the purpose of accepting a situation in the "Female College."

I shall continue to conduct the "Male Academy" as heretofore.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

May 25, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Building Committee, respectfully invite the attention of contractors and mechanics to the following specifications for a new Court House to be built at the county-seat of Madison County: The building will be 40 feet in front and 53 feet deep, two sotries high. The lower story will be 10 feet clear between the joists and the upper story 14 feet.

Proposals will be received on the 24th of June next, at the residence of A. E. Baird Esq Further particulars and specification will be given at that time.

JNO. E. PATTON,
J. J. GUDGER,
J. J. McELROY,
EDOM K. BROWN,
R. F. FARENSWORTH, } *Com.*

SPRING STOCK 1854

SMITH DAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of merkets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand, and will constantly keep a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, spice, ginger, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvijs, vices, bellows, heavy domestics, country jeans, linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

Asheville Livery and Sale Stable.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the large Brick Stable formerly attached to the Eagle Hotel, will keep on hand several

ACCOMMODATION HACKS, BUGGIES, AND EXTRA HORSES.

He has the best Ostler in the country.

He will also sell stock, horses and mules, on commission. Persons living at a distance in the country would do well (if they have stock to sell) to place them in his stable, it being the most public place in town. He has also grass lots for tired or sick horses. Charges shall be reasonable.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the subscriber would say to his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is much better prepared to accommodate than heretofore.

He may be found at all times at the Eagle Hotel or at his office second door below the Post Office, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Persons at a distance desiring accommodations may rely on their communications meeting with prompt attention.

A. PORTER.

May 11, 1854.

JOHN W. WILSON, Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th of April a negro man named

CÆSAR.

Said negro is about 25 years old, 6 feet 2 or 4 inches high, and very spare made. Very long arms, legs and feet. Slightly stoop shouldered, and looks rather down. Color black, with a slight brown. He is a rough carpenter. He may be lurking in the neighborhood of Col. fluger's plantation, Abbeville, or Flat Rock, N. C. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in any Jail in the State, with information directed to me at Pendleton, S. C.

JOHN B. EARLE.

May 11, 1854.

Funeral Sermon.

We are requested to state that the Funeral of REV. STEPHEN D. ADAMS will be preached at Burnsville on Sunday the 4th of June next, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., by the REV. WM. M. KERR.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

Third Round

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Hendersonville circuit, Hooper's Creek,	April	29–30
Catawba cir., Sharon,	May	6–7
Burnsville " Hunter's Chapel,	"	13–14
Asheville " Jewel Hill,	"	20–21
Webster " Long's Chapel,	"	27–28
Franklin " Union,	June	10–11
Waynesville cir., Fine's Creek,	"	17–18

There will be a meeting held at Reems' Creek m. h., commencing the Friday before the first Sabbath in June, at which place the District Stewards are requested to attend without fail.

R. W. PATTY.

April 24, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, as the business *must* be closed.

E. L. TRIPLETT.
GEORGE GOODLAKE

Asheville, April 24, 1854. 3t.

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Clarke county, Ga. on the 18th instant, my negro man TOM, a blacksmith and shoemaker, about 25 or 40 years old; weighs about 175 or 180 lbs. about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather dark complexion, with large full eyes, showing more of the white than most negroes do—of good and sprightly countenance, and more than ordinary intelligence. I think it probably he will try to reach a free state and be aided in his designs by some white person. He formerly belonged to Samuel Farris, then of Habersham county, and may re-visit that section. I will give the above reward for the delivery to me of said negro and the white person that may be aiding him, or their lodgment in any safe jail, so that I get said negro, with proof to convict the white person; or fifty dollars for the delivery of said neero to me, or his confinement in a safe jail, so that I get I im.

STEPHEN JACKSON.

May 4, 1854.

Hoe & Co's Patent Ground Saws.

THE Subscribers manufacture from the best Cast steel, Circular Saws, from two inches to eighty inches in diameter. Their Saws are hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior to those ground in the usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffened by increasing them in thickness regularly from the cutting edge to the centre, consequently do not become heated or backed, and produce a great saving in timber.

They also manufacture Cast Steel Mill, Pitt and Cross cut Saws, and Billet Webs, of superior quality; all of which they have for sale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

R. HOE & CO.,
29 and 31 Gold-street, New York.

☞ Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, with this note and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisment.

May 4, 1854.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell, who is authorized to make settlements.

J. M. SMITH,
W. W. McDOWELL.

January 2, 1854.

The Last Call.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.

W. W. McDOWELL

January 5th, 1854.

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $45 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail, of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

former mail rider on route No. 3964, from Franklin N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened, and money was stolen, about the first of December, 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty*, dark complexion, black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken, pert, saucy chap.

Address, J. R. SILER, *P. M.*,
Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.

Franklin, February 23, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visitors to give them a call.

They make no premise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27 1853.

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree in Equity I will proceed to sell on the premises, on the 30th day of May next, the

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by Thomas C. Wingate, adjoining the Cape Fear Bank lot. This property is well known by our citizens, and needs no further description. The lot vill be sold in three parcels, if thought advisable.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

80 Acres of LAND,

Lying about two and a half miles from Asheville, on the waters of Beavor Dam Creek.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, April 17, 1854. ts.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 13, 1854.

United States Agency.

Three Million Acres of Land Wanting Claimants!

Worth near fifteen million of dollars.

I have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of the United States, that I have in my possession the complete Rolls of all the soldiers who served under Colonels Fannin, Ward Travis, Bowie, Grant and Johnson, in the Texas War of Independence, and who were murdered by order of Santa Anna at Goliad, San Antonia de Bexar, and the Alamo. These Rolls give each soldier's name and his Officers and where they volunteered at, and cost me a large sum. I also have the Laws of Texas, while a Spanish Province, a Republic, and after its annexation to the United States.—These Laws provide that the nearest of kin (to the 10th generation) of those who fell as above shall receive, if a married man, a Donation of one League and Labor and a Bounty, in all 7165 acres; and if a single man when murdered, one Head Right Donation and Bounty, in all 4036 acres.—Many of these soldiers went from the Southern States, and a good number from North Carolina and Georgia, and their relatives knowing nothing of these Laws, or of the service, have not claimed their just rights. Let all such, though distantly related inquire of me by letter, and they will be informed free of charge. Having the Rolls complete, all the Laws of Texas, and in partnership with some of the ablest Lawyers in that State, I am convinced I possess greater facilities for obtaining these claims than any one in this country.

Those who served under any other Officers than those above mentioned, as much as three months, will receive under a late Act 320 acres; those who served as much as six months, will get 640 acres. It will be observed that these last mentioned are a different class, and it is not necessary that they *should have been killed*, to entitle them or their heirs.

The soldiers of *all* the Indian Wars since 1790, those of 1812, and those of the late War with Mexico are informed that if they have been *cheated* or *defrauded* out of their Warrants (as they have been in too many cases) by *forged* assignments, and by assignments made *before* the issue of the Warrant, that all such are *void*. I know of many such in the western States, that are now worth from $5 to $25 per acre, that can be regained. A fine opening for the soldiers to demand their just rights.

☞ I wish to obtain the names, Powers of Attorney and contracts of every soldier in the U. S who has been in any war or military expedition since 1790, and who has received a Warrant for less than 160 acres; and also those whose claims have been rejected or suspended by the Department. All such will find it GREATLY to their interest to employ me *immediately*. The names of such as last mentioned, I wish to be signed to a *memorial* I have, to be presented to Congress, and their Powers of Attorney and contracts, to be filed. If written to on this, or any of the above, the papers will be prepared and sent by return mail. All those who have only received 40 and 80 acres, and those who have failed, had better strike in time. I have already gotten many.

Having devoted my time exclusively to this and the Pension business (to which last I now devote much time and attention) for several years, and having many Books, Rolls and Documents of *great value*, not in the possession of many, and also having a very large correspondence throughout the United States, and especially with Secretarys of State, Comptrollers General and Auditors General, in whose keeping the Rolls of the Revolution and other Wars are, I am free to say I am better prepared and possess greater facilities for *thoroughly* investigating those claims, than any Attorney or Agent within my knowledge. If any doubt this, let such *try* me.

Claims to Estates in England, Ireland, Scotland, and for Real Estate in Nova Scotia, given by Great Britain to such Americans as aided that Government in the Revolutionary War, will be taken up and prepared, as I have able counsel associated with me in this business. In all cases of failure no charge is made. If I recover, my commission is fifty per cent., or one half.

JOHN B. WOODFIN.

Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., April 13, 1854.

BURNSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. R. N. PRICE, of Holston Conference, President.

MISS LOUISA A. FARIS, Principal Teacher of Female Department.

COL. JOHN W. McELROY, Steward of Female Department.

The Trustees of this Institution feel themselves happy in having it in their power to announce that the fourth session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 13th of April next, under the management of the above able Teachers. There are in this school a male and female department, which, though both under the supervision of the President, will be kept entirely separate, reciting in different buildings.—The young ladies, excepting those having near relations living in town, will be required to board at Col. J. W. McElroy's, where every thing necessary for comfort will be furnished at the very low price of $1 25 per week. The gentlemen can board any place in town, the above boarding house excepted, and can get board, every thing included, at $1 25 per week. The course of instruction will be thorough and critical, and all that is necessary for a student to obtain a thorough Collegiate Education is to do his duty, as the Trustees are confident the instructors will do theirs. Declamation and composition will be especially attended to throughout the session; and the morals of the students will be strictly guarded. Tuition will range from $5 to $15, according to studies. The Trustees have procured for the use of the Institution an excellent Planetarium and Tellurium, for illustrating the study of Astronomy. Also, a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus has been purchased, which will afford facilities in those studies not found elsewhere in Western Carolina. The character of the President of this Institution is so well known for ability, energy and industry, that commendation from the Trustees would be useless. Miss Farris has taught in Tennessee and in this State, and has given entire satisfaction.

The Board design employing additional Teachers as soon as practicable, and are determined to place it on an equality with the best institutions of the country.

Young men wishing to board themselves can be furnished with suitable rooms. Let the friends of male education throughout the country exert their influence in our benalf, and our young men will no longer have to resort to other States to obtain an education.

M. P. PENLAND, Pres. B. of Trus.

JOHN B. WOODFIN, Sec'y.

Burnsville, March 30, 1851. 6t

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

--ALSO--

Dealer in American, French & English Chemicals,

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy Articles And Dye Stuffs.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for Medical Purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3 Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles Law Office.

Anderson C. H., S. C., Feb. 2, 1854 233—3m

WAGGONERS, HO!

THE subscribers have now on hand One Hundred Thousand Pounds of GOODS, and are constantly receiving more, to be forwarded to different points, viz:—Hendersonville, Flat Rock, Asheville, Waynesville, French Broad, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Shufordsville, Warm Springs, N. C.; Greeneville, Jonesborough, Newport, Parrottsville, Caney Branch, Warrensburg, Limestone Springs, Rockhold's, Cato, Rheatown, and Paint Rock, Tenn.

GOWER & SINGLETON.

Greenville, S. C., March 23, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C.

H. CRITZ & Co.

Statesville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassinere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS—FALL TERM, 1853

W. W. Avery, Adm. of S. S. Erwin, deceased,
vs.
John Glenn and Wife Sarah J., and others.

Petition for sale of Land to pay Debts.

In this cass it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Glenn and wife Sarah J., and Emily H. Erwin, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, commanding them and all the defendants in this case, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county on the 9th monday after the 4th monday in December, 1853, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set for hearing.

Withess, R. L. Gilkey, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1853.

R. L. GILKEY, Clk.

January 5th, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

R. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell now opening at
S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c., &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Clothing Everywhere!

NOW the all important question is, *Who can sell the cheapest?* This can be easily decided by calling on

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

At their old stand, three doors south of the Bank of Cape Fear, who, by devoting themselves entirely to this line of business, and superintending personally the make of their clothing, are enabled to have always on hand the best assortment, and will sell as good an article, at a much lower price, than the same can be bought in any other store in this town or section of the country. They are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all kinds of Sack, Frock, Dress and Business COATS, of every description; VESTS of every style and quality, together with a well selected assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold very cheap; as well as Hats, Shirts, Handk'fs, Collars, Merino Shirts, &c.

We deem it unnecessary to say more. We return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage we have received. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Clothing as it will be to their advantage.

Asheville, April 13, 1854.

ARRIVALS

AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN.

Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Departs Wednesday, Friday and Monday mornings.

MORGANTON.

Arrives Sunday and Wednesday evenings. Departs Sunday and Thursday mornings.

SOUTHERN.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs next morning.

WESTERN.

Arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FRANKLIN.

Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Departs on Monday and Friday mornings.

BURNSVILLE.

Arrives on Monday and Thursday evenings. Departs Tuesday and Friday mornings.

CATHEY'S CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Saturday.

SPRING CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Monday.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, TENN.

Departs on Monday. Returns on Thursday.

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Trustees of the Marion Male and Female Academy will receive bids until the 20th of April, for contracts to erect in the town of Marion an Academy building. The building is to be constructed of brick, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and two stories high. The Trustees reserve the right to discriminate between the bids, or to reject them all.

For particulars of plan, &c., address the Secretary.

By order of the Board.

J. S. ERWIN, Sec.

Marion, N. C., March 23, 1854.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

IT IS USELESS for a merchant who has a fine stock of goods to name every thing in an advertisement; therefore let it suffice for us to say that we have a variety, a little of every thing in the dry goods line, queensware, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, &c. &c. Call and see fellow citizens, for yourselves.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpetbags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every deseription, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments, Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty-one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.

JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.

Wm. R. Baird, Sec.

December 31, '53.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Wanted,

At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR. JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superflous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1849.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 18th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hestitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, —Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon — Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

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100 000 SHINGLES WANTED!!

WE will purchase, if application be made immediately, One Hundred Thousand white pine Shingles, and will pay in goods (part cash articles) at the rate of $3 per thousand for them, delivered in Asheville. Such only will be taken as workmen approve of.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 2, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BELLE FOUNDER.

This celebrated horse will stand the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March, at J. M. Smith's Tan Yard, near Asheville, J. R. Shuford's, Hendersonville, Edneyville, and James Cooper's on Cane Creek, time equally divided between said places.

Belle Founder's dam was a large bay, sixteen and a half hands high; was sired by Bashaw, he by the celebrated Rockingham of New Jersey.—Belle Founder was sired by Belle Founder the second, and he by the imported Belle Founder, the best trotting horse of his day.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, Feb. 15, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are; cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!

CHEAP GOODS.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of

GOODS;

consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.

We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement, but prefer *showing the goods on our counter*, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to *sell cheap*. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase, and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.

We have also on hand a large quantity of

Fool's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper

to sell at wholesale

We will take in exchange for goods, good janes linsey, tow cloth, feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and *cash*.

PATTON & McKEE.

Asheville, April 21, 1853. tf

To The Public.

The undersigned, Attorney at Law, having been abroad, and had some experience in collecting legacies and estates, due residents in the United States, from ancestors who died in Europe, announces to the public that he will sail from New York in June next, for Liverpool and London, to attend to several large claims already committed to his charge; and will take pleasure in attending to others. His address is—Gen. B. M. Edney, Care of American Consul, Liverpool; or United States Legation, London;—where all letters addressed to him, connected with his mission, will be promptly attended to; as he may be detained a considerable time in the prosecution of claims in England, Ireland and Scotland, having qualified himself for the preparation and prosecution of claims throughout Great Britain.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

☞ The New York Herald, and the Daily Globe, Washington, will copy three times, weekly, and send bill to this place. B. M. E.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock & Sarsaparilla,

IS Now put up in the Largest sized Bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only True and Original article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphillis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, loss of appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the side and Shoulders General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind, and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complaints will admit this to be a mournful truth: Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the Blood and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debiliated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTILEDGE, Grainger county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK Esq., Cincinanti, O.—Dear Sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefitted by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer which, I think, found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the meantime she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes, one of our Physicians who had seen the remedy used with happy effect, I obtained of your Agents here, "Messrs. Rice & McFarland," one bottle of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and as my wife found relief from that bottle I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit, for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are sound and well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,

MICHEL GOLDMAN.

Price $1 per Bottle.—Scovil & Mead 111 Chartres Street New Orleans, General Wholesale Agent for the South,

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burenes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. July 15—4

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physcians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe, that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some, who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases and what it will do for them when tried.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster, and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David Hebrew Plaster to all, who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use. Yours truly,

M. W. WALKER, M. D.
Forsythe, Monroe County, Ga.

To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD!—I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July 1849, I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed, and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending Physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster" the best remedy for all sorts of pains now in use.

G. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville, N. C., 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will in future have the signature E. Taylor on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no pedlar is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD

111 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

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Hardware, Queensware,

ANVILS, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do., white glazed, painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little *"nicetiosities"* to set off the table, may be found, and purchased with a little money of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

100,000

POUNDS of *SENECA SNAKE ROOT*, in exchange for Dry Goods, wanted immediately by

SMITH & M'DOWELL.